# The Washington Times.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1901. Publication Office THE HUPCHING BUILDING

PENNSTLVANIA AVENUE	
Subscription by Mail-One Year	
MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY	\$6.0
MORNING AND SUNDAY	4.0
EVENING AND SUNDAY	4.6
BUNDAY ONLY.,	1.0

Monthly by Carrier MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY. Fifty cent ORNING AND SENDAY ..... Thirty-five cents EVENING AND SUNDAY ... ... Thirty-five cents THE TIMES COMPANY.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Circulation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for the wee Sanday, September 29, Konday, September 30, Tuesday, October 1... Wednesday, October 2. 

#### The Passing of Addicks.

President Roosevelt is entitled to the hearty congratulations of the country upon his initial action in Delaware. Ap parently without waiting to weigh th consequences within his own party or ganization, he has put his foot down on the corrupt Addicks faction in that State by removing a questionable Addicks partisan from the postmastership at Wilmington and appointing a re spectable Republican to the place.

Honest people of all parties will ac claim his course. The Addicks antics in the Blue Hen Commonwealth have been disgraceful not only to the Republican party, but to the country. The open and impudent attempt of a single dividual to buy a State and its Legislature, if successful, would be a con mentary upon our political system, ever worse than the occasional purchase of senatorships from Legislatures, more or less accomplished in secret. In serving notice upon the country that the Addicks scheme in Delaware is not to receive countenance from the White House, its collapse is rendered certain. But for the decision of Mr. Hanna and the Republican National Committee, at the Philadelphia Convention last year, to recognize the Addicks mercenaries as the regular representatives of the party, their commercial organization would have fallen in pieces ere this on account of its inherent rottenness Now, perhaps, we may soon hear the

In his appointment of ex-Governo Jones of Alabama to the Federal bench as well as in his Delaware action, Mr. Roosevelt has shown a determination to discriminate between partisan Republicans and honest men. As he is reported to have said to a Western Senator, who the other day urged the appointment of a man to a consulship be cause the State organization backed him for the position, he is always pleased to consult organization wishes but the postulant must be fitted for the place he seeks, or he will not get it.

Mr. Roosevelt has a vast fund of practical, personal experience to aid him in the herculean task he has been compelled to essay, and it is but just to say that, if his finish shall be nearly as good as his start, his Administration will hold a vastly honorable and distinguished position in the history of the United States.

The new Philippine tariff, which is to ever-pleasant reminder of the insular decisions by the Supreme Court in the Porto Rico cases. There are several things connected with this tariff which Republican organization in that city, rupture. Certainly he will not unless he Heve in genuine republicanism and constitutional government as they were understood during more than one hundred years of our national life.

First of all, we are met with the fact that the tariff emanates from the War Department. It is very difficult to see what possible connection there is between the duties of the War De partment as they were formerly understood, and the purely civil matter of Philippine revenues. We may grant that recent events have painfully demonstrated the continued existence of war in a part of the archipelago; but this tariff is not in any sense a war measure. The money raised by it is not to be used for war purposes, and it to as distinctly a civil measure as is the Dingley law itself. A so-called civil Government has been established in the Philippines, but even that Government in the exercise of its authority reports directly to the War Department. It is quite impossible to resist the conclusion that the affairs of the islands are thus being kent in the hands of the military branch of the executive department, in order to strengthen the Administration's position with reference to the Philippine cases now pending in the Supreme Court. Intimations having been thrown out that in dealing with new territory the continued existence of a state of war might validate acts which otherwise would be unconstitutional, it looks very much as if civil government had been established under military control for the purpose of enabling the Administration to plant itself either on military or civil ground as legal exigencies may require. If the Spooner resolution is upheld, the Taft government is civil; if that resolution is declared to be extra-constitutional, then the Taft Commission is merely a civil branch of a military government which is being maintained be cause of the continued existence of a state of war in the islands.

Put, under any condition, either of beace or war, this tariff seems to be in defensible upon constitutional principles. Of course, we do not undertake to say what the Supreme Court will decide respecting it. The insular decisions already rendered have taught us caution upon that point. But we do feel very strongly that the measure under consideration is utterly at variance with the plain spirit of the Constitution, and that it presents at least one very important question that is not covered in the Porto Rico cases. There it was merely decided that the clause of the Constitution requiring duties to uniform throughout the United States does not apply to new territory. The idea seems to be that terriis to be considered outside the purview of this clause until territorial governments have been established therein. Hence, the court held that a aw of Congress prescribing rates of outy for Porto Rico different from those fixed by the general tariff law were not in violation of the Constitution.

Now, however, we have a tariff not prescribed by Congress at all; one prepared and promulgated by the Secre-

tary of War, and relating to matters n no way connected with the regular luties of his department.

What is more important, the new ariff not only prescribes duties differng from those in force throughout the remainder of the United States, but it actually provides for export duties, a thing heretofore unknown in American history, and expr ssly prohibited by the Constitution, so far as exports from the "States" are concerned. The power to tax exports would necessarily in clude the power to inhibit them entirely, for the taxes could be placed so high as to make exports impossible. It is inconceivable that the framers of the Constitution intended to leave such a power in the hands of Congress with reference to any American territory. The principle is identical whether the territory is organized, unorganized, or included within the limits of a State. A duty on exports not only affects the State from which the things are to be exported, but it affects equally those States which may desire to import the things. For example, a prohibitory duty on the export of cotton would affect New England almost as seriously as it would the cotton-growing States, The effect upon New England would be exactly the same if the States of the cotton belt were simply an unorganized Territory. There can be no doubt that the prohibition of export luties was intended to operate coextensively with American territory.

But here we have a case in which not Congress, but the Secretary of War, says to the people of all our vast con tinental domain, "you shall not buy hemp, rice, sugar, cocoanuts, and many other things without paying an export duty upon-them, besides the import duties fixed by the regular revenue law of the United States." It certainly is an amazing proposition that the American people, after buying territory and paying for it, can be denied the privilege of buying goods there by the arbitrary act of the Secretary of War.

New York and Philadelphia. There is no one thing connected with Democratic politics in the United States out of which the Republican party has made more capital than the shortcomings and wrongdoings of Tammany, and no fair-minded person will deny that this denunciation is well deserved. But why do Republican newspapers stop at New York and other cities in which the Democratic party is predominant? Why do they not direct some of their thunderbolts at the corrupt gang which has so long held sway in Philadelphia? To say that what now constitutes the

'Quay machine" in the City of Brother-Love is at least as bad as Tamany, is to put it very mildly. It is doubtful if anything in the management of New York affairs since the days of Tweed has been more thoroughly vicious and corrupt than the franchise steal which was recently worked through the city councils of Philadelphia, Certainly nothing has been more barefaced or indicative of more wide spread rottenness. The bill to authorize these city railway franchises was first pushed through the Legislature, and afterward the franchises themselves were granted by the city councils. All of this was done in the face of the most earnest protest, and conclusive evidence that the result would be the robbery of the Philadelphia public to the extent of untold millions of

dollars. Mr. Croker has admitted that he is in politics for the purpose of making money. There is at least one Repubgo into effect on November 16, is a not lican boss in Philadelphia who is the French demands by today that the equally frank upon another point. Only a few days ago Mr. David H. Lane, one spatch warships to enforce them. of the Quay managers, speaking of the Beoublican organization in that city matters to reach the point of a violent

"The organization in Philadelphia occupies the same position to the people of this city as Tammany does to the people of New York. The cohesive power of the organization is the offices. There are 10,000 of them at the disposal of the organization, The Poles, Hungarians, Italians and other foreigners who come here vote with us because we control the offices. They want favors and know they cannot get them unless they are with us. In New York they vote with Tammany for the same reason."

That statement may be more fittingly characterized as brazen than as frank. But whatever particular adjective may be selected it amounts to an admission that the Republican machine in Philadelphia and the Democratic machine in New York are of the same ilk, and that that Second Lieut. Paul D. Stockly, their methods are identical.

It was not to be expected that Mr. Lane would admit that the purpose of the organization in Philadelphia was plunder, but that is a necessary corollary of what he does admit. In truth, he almost says it, when he declares that the cohesive power of the organization is the offices. These are ten thousand in number, and through their distribution are secured the votes of the Poles, Hungarians, Italians, and other

naturalized foreigners. The evil of the Philadelphia situation is intensified by the circumstance that the city organization is only a branch of a larger State machine of the same party. What the city gang cannot do alone, the State machine can and does help it do, as in the case of the rallway franchises referred to. If there ever was a rich field in which to labor for reform. Philadelphia presents that field, but, as matters stand there, the work should be coextensive with the State. It is to be hoped that the time is near at hand when the Republicans of the United States may have their attention diverted from New York City long enough to bestow a little thought upon the passing need of a general purification in the rock-ribbed Republican Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

## Forgotten Books.

In the current number of "The Era" the subject of forgotten books is discussed-not the books which one lends and then forgets who the borrower was, but those which were popular in their time, and are not now remembered even by the people who were most enthusiastic in their praise. If they were a wed, most folk would be likely to say that the favorites of one generation become the classics of the next, but a study of literary history shows that

this is by no means true. Who, for example, has ever heard of "Margaret," by Sylvester Judd, or of its author, for that matter? Yet this was said sixty years ago, to be the most perfect of American novels. Herman Melville's "Typee" and "Omoo" were thought to be classics of permanent value, but anyone who wants to find a copy of either of them now will have to hunt through the antiquarian bookstores. The author of "Ecce Homo" is still living, and the book created a sensation once; but not one well-read person in ten could tell who the writer is. Robert and James Montgomery were of sufficient consequence as poets to be

familiar to the world of their day, and Pollok's "Course of Time" was to found on centre tables throug! out the land, but the Montgomerys have been altogether forgotten, and the work of Pollok survives in the popular memory only as a synonym for intolerable dull-

"The Lamplighter," "The Wide, Wide World," and "Ida May" were the literary favorites of American women less than half a century ago, and the sec ond of the trio is the only one which has retained even a semblance of popularity or is now reprinted for the ben efit of a new generation. The circula tion of "Ida May" reached 60,000 copies in eighteen months, which, taking the population of the country in 1854, when it was issued, probably means that the book was more thoroughly popular than "David Harum" or "Trilby." short, it seems that about one-third of the popular favorites of the first half of the nineteenth century have retained their reputation, and the others have been utterly forgotten. Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, Hawthorne, and Cooper are probably read by more people now than in the time of their advent; but their companions in popular approval have disappeared "down the back entry of Time."

The natural result of this backward glance is the query, "What constitutes permanent excellence?" How is the classic to be distinguished from the ephemeral fancy of the moment? Perhaps the task is impossible. But there are a few things which it is well to re member in this connection.

One is that mere novelty of concep-

tion or treatment does not mean ge nius; nor does the fact that an author. by some shifting of popular sentiment, is allowed to treat an equivocal sub ject, mean that there will be a continued demand for his work. Some books owe their popularity to the fact that they happen to fall in with some fashion of public feeling or some social movement. Others are widely read be cause of the things they do not say They are selected as gift books and put on the shelves of libraries because they contain nothing which can offend, while catering to the universal love of a story. Only here and there is to be found a book in which the author compels the reader's attention by sheer force of individuality as expressed in the treatment of his subject; and even then, if the personality be not agreeable to the mass of his readers, the book will be left to make its reputation in the later years, when the public has come to appreciate either the author's views or his originality.

Neely is at last on trial in Havana The outcome will be watched with interest in this country. The trial is before a native court, under military jurisdiction. We do not know whether or not the Cuban judiciary is familiar with the manufacture and usek of whitewash. If not, perhaps Muncie, Indiana, is destined to mourn. Rathbone has not yet been put to the ordeal. Possibly the "pillars of the temple" are still supporting him on the side

The proceedings were extremely flat in the Court of Enquiry yesterday. The testimony was so unimportant that, generally, counsel for Admiral Schley refused to cross-examine. It is now said that Captain Lendy will occupy the time until Captain Leng was decay the middle of next week with his presentation of the Navy Department case. When the other side has engaged the attention of the tribunal for a few days, presumably he will begin to complain of the tediousness of the enquiry.

In a despatch from Paris yesterday evening it was stated "on good authority" that unless Turkey should concede French Government at once would desome great Power, which, probably, he

## PERSONAL.

A "Harrison Day" has been appointed for all the public schools in Indiana, when every teacher will be asked to con-tribute 10 cents and every pupil 5 cents to the fund for a monument to the moory of the late ex-President Harrison.

When his present term expires in 1900 Mr. Allison, of lowa, will have been a United States Senator for thirty consecutive years.

Evidence accumulates tending to show Twenty-first Infantry, who has been missing in the Philippines since Japuary 12 ing in the Philippines since Jaruary 12, has met death at the hands of the natives. Mast advices recently received from the Philippines state that the men suspected of his murder are being taken in one at a time, and that before long all will have to answer for the crime. Lieutenant Stockly's name will be carried on the official register until he reaches the head of his grade, and when the time for his promotion in the natural order arrives his name will be dropped.

The German critics hardly know what o make of Dr. Th. Zell, who has written a book in which he argues that the Ho meric polyphemus was a gorilla. Some of them suspect that satire lurks behind his learned argumentation, while others hold that though satire was at first intended the author gradually became convinced that his thesis was true, and therefore naintained it seriously

Not long ago Dr. Ingram, the new Bishop of London, visited an East End hospital in the haunts familiar to him meepital in the hands laminar to mis when he was Hishop of Stepney. In one of the beds was an old woman to whom the Bishop spoke and who recognized him. She told his lordship how glad she was to see him again and recalled how he had danced with her at some entertainment which, as a junior clergyman in an East End parish, he had got up to break the monotony of his poor people's lives. "I suppose, continued the old lady, 'ye'll no dance any more wi' us, but, all the same, I'm glad to know that ye're gettin

Marcus A. Hanna, of Ohlo, and Marcu A. Hanna, of South Portland, Me., met at the Bath launching. Each had heard of the other, and they had a most enjoy-able chat. The Maine namesake of the famous Ohio Senator is on the staff of the "Portland Advertiser" and a member of the South Portland city government.

In Denmark many odd little stories are told of King Christian and his kindly ways, above all of the friendly interest he takes in the doings of his subjects. Until within quite recent days, when his strength has begun to fall him, he used to spend much of his time in Copenhagen walking about the streets, and nothing pleased him better than to stop and have a chat with any workman he chanced to encounter. Whenever any Dane makes his mark in the world, no matter what his station in life may be or what his views, the King always sends for him, at the first opportunity, that he may know what he is like and have a talk with him. Little wonder that he understands his people or that they understand him! he takes in the doings of his subjects.

## The Trust Question.

(From the Chicago Tribune.) It is evident that the people are going to insist on Congress taking up this trust question and settling it, but they will re-quire that the subject be attended to calmly and judiciously, with that caution and conservatism which the consideration of so great a problem demands.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser.) There is only one man who is President of the United States at this me

# FOREIGN TOPICS.

The grand dinner that President Loubet gave at Complegne in honor of the Czar and Czarina, at, which 500 guests were present, is estimated to have cost the French Government between \$10,000 and \$15,000, not including the cost of the wines, which probably amounted to as much more, An English correspondent attempted to interview the chef, but got very little for his pains. When he asked what was the chief floweity the chef turned on him a glance of seorn and told him that "on the tables of the guests of our lay no second edition. perusal of the menu, were it not for one's onfidence in the superhuman skill of the French cooks, would rouse a feeling of pity for the digestion of the imperial visitors. Such richness! The soups were not extraordinary-clear turtle and creme din Barry-but after them came a wonderful dish of soft roes, called Caisses de laitances Dieppoise, and then Barbues dorees a la Vatel, brills with a wonderful sauce composed of a hundred elements, harmonized into one perfect whole. Then came venison, served with a slight acidity of flavor, and braised quail, shot in the vineyards of central France-the most delicate bird of its kind. As an interiude there were sherbets, citrons, granites a l'Armagnac, which means flavored with lemon, with a slight dash of brandy, and after these came truffied pheasanis, which were specially shot before the opening of the regular season; plain truffles, in a sauce flavored with dry champagne, and a delicate, creamy dish of fole gras, also truffled. Next came the saiad Potel, named after the chef, and then a triumph—a savory entremet, which is described as small puddings of asparagus heads in cream sauce. Pineapples and an ice completed the list. pity for the digestion of the imperial cream sauce. pleted the list

The Austrian Minister of Railways h ordered an automobile carriage from the Vienna Daimler Motor Company. It is to be of the dimensions of an ordinary third-class European railway carriage, with 34 seats and standing room. Under the flooring will be placed a 30 horse power four-cylinder motor, with the power four-cylinder motor, with the mechanism and supplies necessary to enable the carriage to travel independently at a speed of thirty miles an hour. The car necessitates the services of only one man, and will probably be put into use during the coming autumn on the Southwestern line in Lower Austria. Such cars in that country often outdistance the fastest train.

M. Delcasse, the French Minister Foreign Affairs, who has had much to do with the arrangement for the Czar's visit to France, is a journalist who has won his way to his position straight from journalism. In England there is only one journalist, pure and simple, who has reached Cabinet rank, and that is John Morley. Theophile Delcasse is a Gascon, Morley. Theophile Delcasse is a Gascon, who was born a short distance from the town of Foix, which he now represents in the Chamber. He began life on the "Republique Francaise" and made foreign affairs his specialty. He has been in the French Parliament for only twelve years. Despite the so-called Pashoda rebuff, he has remained Minister of Foreign Affairs in three Ministries, and thus keeps up the continuity of policy at the Quai d'Orsay. He will not be fifty till March 1 next.

Out of the ships representing the first and second sections of the Japanese postbellum naval programme, those already constructed and handed over so that they now form an actual part of the navy are three line-of-battle ships, six first-class armored cruisers, three second-class cruisers and twelve torpedo destroyers. Those remaining to be received are one line-of-battle ship, one torpedo depot ship, two thure-class cruisers, eight torpedo destroyers. All will be finished by 1991. The torpedo boats-over eighty-forming part of the programme, are now in course of construction, and thirty will be ready for service by the end of this fiscal year. Great progress has also been made with the docks planned in the programme, the Saseho dock being now ready to receive ships up to 12,000 tons. The naval station at Matzuru will be finished this year. armored cruisers, three second-class

The wine merchants of Bordeaux exected that the Czar's visit would be folowed by a considerable reduction in the Russian customs duty on French wine. The present Russian duty on wines in cask is nearly \$1 a gallon. France sells very little wine to Russia, which is almost self-sufficing. The French wine growers, who are suffering from overproduction, would like to get access to the Russian market, and, indeed, this pros-

Stockholm recently published some figures relating to the census of December 31, 900 Ry this it is learned that the popu lation of Sweden at that date was 5,136,441. This figure indicates that during the last decade the population of Sweden has increased by 351,460. The urban population consists of 1,102,351 and the rural population of 4,032,460. During the last ten years the increase of the urban population has relatively been less than during the period 1880-1890. In the year 1890 there were 2,347,303 inhabitants within the present boundaries of Sweden, wherefore the population of this country, in spite of emigration, has increased by about 119 per cent during the last century. This figure indicates that during the last

The action of the federal councilor in interfering with foreigners residing in Switzerland has given birth to two sodeties for the defence of liberty of opin ion. These societies have drawn attention to the expulsion of Italians from Geneva and also to the driving out of the "Young and also to the driving out of the "Young Turks" at the instigation of the Sultan of Turkey. The illegal action of the councilors has given emphasis to the assertion that the small Republics of the world have a hard struggle to prevent degeneration into oligarchies. The people recall that Louis Bonaparte obtained refuge in Switzerland in spite of the representations of Louis Philippe, of

In Belgium Sunday rest leagues have been formed, and strong attempts have been made to provoke legistation on the Sunday closing subject, but to no avail The late Minister of Posts and Telegraph The late Minister of Fosts and Telegraphs made an attempt to feel the pulse of the public by issuing the famous Belgian postage stamps with the "No delivery on Sund.y" counterfoil, but the public laughed at the innovation, which has remained a dead letter ever since.

The Glargow Exposition continues t prosper amazingly, the record of attend-ance to date being 7,064,584, as compared with 3,780,816 in the last fair thirteen years ago. The money collected at the years ago. The money collected at the turnstiles totals £105.225 (\$515.125), but about £60,000 (\$306.000), has to be added for season tickets and a pretty considerable sum for concessions to caterers, etc. A very large surplus is expected.

#### WITNESSES AT NAVAL COURTS. The Annual Report of Judge Adve

cate General Makes Suggestions. The delegation of power to naval courts martial and courts of enquiry to enforce the attendance before them of civilian witnesses is prominently treated in the annual report of Capt. Samuel C. Lemly. Judge Advocate General of the United States Navy, made public yesterday. The business of the past fiscal year is stated to have showed an increase of 24 per cent over that of the preceding twelve months. The previous recomme for the enactment of a law permitting the use of depositions before naval courts s renewed. Speaking of these matters

Captain Lemly says:
"Attention has been invited heretoforthe advantages to be derived from givng naval courts-martial and courts of quiry the power to enforce the attend ance before them of civilian witnesses, and to the circumstances that lend this matter great importance. Definite measures framed with the desired end in view have been before Congress, but have not re-ceived the approval of that body. The commendation is renewed, therefore, ir he interests of justice and good admin istration in the navy, and economy, that law be passed granting this much-needed authority to naval courts.

"The events of the past few years and the experience had since the last annual report of this office have emphasized the importance and the growing need of a law permitting the use of depositions before naval courts-martial and courts of enquiry, concerning which ura and fre quent recommendations have been made previously. As stated heretofore, the practice commends itself from every point of view, and is now in vogue in the army. The recommendation is earnestly renewed

tention of Congress.
"The recommendation repeatedly made in prior annual reports that Congress be asked to simplify the present system under which examinations are conducted by naval examining and retiring boards is renewed."

Continuing his report, the Additional Continuing his reports.

Continuing his report, the Adjutant General says:

"Owing to the fact that the words both at sea and on shore' in the proposed form of finding engendered, as it is understood, opposition to the bill among certain officers who perform shore duty only, and believing, while the criticism of this form is not justified, as it is a formula only, that nothing could be more comprehensive than a certificate that an officer has the qualifications to perform efficiently all the duties of the grade to which he is to be promoted, I recommend that the bill be submitted to Congress in the amended form—that is, with the words both at sea and on shore appearing in the above-quoted form of certificate, omitted.

"Under the terms of article 38 of the articles for the government of the navy. General says

the above-quoted form of certificate, omitted.

"Under the terms of article 38 of the articles for the government of the navy, general courts-martial may be convened only by the President, the Secretary of the Navy, or the commander-in-chief of a fleet or squadron. Consequently it is deemed incompetent for the department to authorize officers commanding naval stations in the island possessions of the United States to convene general courts, and this inability gives rise to great inconvenience, an apt illustration being found in the case where the department recently was obliged itself to order a court-martial at Agana, on the ramote island of Guam, because the governor of that island could not be given the requisite authority in the premises.

"It is recommended, therefore, that the Congress be requested to empower the department to authorize officers in command of naval stations, outside the continental limits of the United States, to convene general courts-martial for the trial of offenders against naval law and

onvene general courts-martial for the risl of offenders against naval law and "The privilege of using devices patented

"The privilege of using devices patented to naval officers is a matter of importance to the Government, as has previously been shown, and the recommendation made in my last annual report that the Congress be again asked to constiter the matter is renewed. In this connection, attention is invited to a bill introduced in the Senate and passed March 20, 1900, which contained a satisfactory provision relating to this subject.

"The work of enlarging the naval prison at Marc Island, for which an appropriation of \$15,000 was made, is now nearly completed, and the additional accommodation thus obtained will, it is thought, be sufficient for the needs of the service in this respect on the Pacific Coast.

"Upon my annual visit of inspection to the naval prison at Boston, the same was found to be in a satisfactory condition as to sanitation and discipline, though inadequate to the proper accommodation of the increased number of general court-

most self-sufficing. The French winegrowers, who are suffering from overproduction, would like to get access to the
Russian market, and, indeed, this prospect was to them the chief attraction of
the Russian alliance.

The chairman of the Ligue Vinicole, an
association of 5,000 owners of vineyards,
called some time ago on the Minister of
Commerce and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Deleasse held out hopes, but
pointed out that it would be better to
wait before broaching the wine question
with Russian until after the imperial visit.
The Bordeaux merchants are now furlous. M. Deleasse has informed them that
the has done his best for them, but that
the Russian Government refuses to lower
its duties on wines as long as France refuses to lower list corn tax. As the Bordeaux merchants are perfectly aware the
stream of Yards and Docks for the fiscal
time, they regard this condition laid down
by the Russian Government as mockery
added to injury. A wine merchant interviewed by a Farls paper says: "We are
pairlots and in favor of the Russian alliance, but we are determined upon reprisals, and we will have Russian securities struck off the list of the Bordeaux
Stock Exchange."

The third congress of the International
Association for Testing Material met recently in the assembly hall of the Budapest University of Technical Sciences.
About 300 foreigners attended the congress. Americans were present in small
numbers, but took a prominent part in
the proceedings. The president of the association, Prof. L. von Tetmajer, of Zurich, announced that the number of members in
the proceedings from 1,23 to 1,148. During this period the number of members in
the United States has increased from & 15
108. A motion made by Prof. Howe, of
New York, that an international commission be appointed for the specifications for
large the correlation of the second of the second of the
system has since been applied in many
considered were discussed by pread of the
system has line been applied in many
considered

havior.

"While this way of dealing with offenders, which is employed only in meritorious cases, relieves them of the suffering and degradation of punishment and has a great influence in reforming them, the service loses nothing by its adoption as those under sentence continue to perform their regular duties while on probation. From the experience thus far obtained, I am convinced that the plan is a good one and recommend that it be pursued."

## Schley, Dewey, Lemly, and Potts,

(From the Baltimore Sun.) A Washington despatch printed in the yesterday stated that when a witness before the Court of Enquiry expressed opinions which reflected upon Admiral Schley's courage Admiral Dewey, the President of the Court, showed signs of irritation. The hero of the battle of Matated by such absurd insinuations regarding an officer who has always been noted for his pluck and gallantry. It is, perhaps, fortunate for Admiral Dewey that his superb victory near Manila was won under such conditions that nobody was able to dispute his claim to the glory of that memorable achievement. If the case had been different, some conceiled fool might have suggested that when he the battle he was trying to fortify his nerves. The fact that he stopped his ships from lighting before the battle was won in order that the officers and sailors of the squadron might have breakfast would undoubtedly have been cited as proof of the fact that he had more stomach for food than for fighting.

# Reciprocity and Free Trade.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.) Reciprocity planks are fashionable rty platforms now, but they would be worth more if they were not specific. In some circles "free trade" has been regardsome circles 'tree trade' has been regard-ed as a term of opprobrium, but there is a nearer approach to free trade in reciproc-ity than in a "tariff for revenue only." It is wholesome to have a sort of revolution in politics occasionally that will bring people back to a sense of justice and the real meaning of words.

#### MISSIONARY MEETING ENDS. The Closing Session of the America

Board Held in Hartford. HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 11.-The meet ing of the American Board of Foreign Missions came to a close with the ses-sion this morning, and President Capen n his response to the farewell word from H. H. Kelsey, of this city, said it was the most successful meeting the board had ever had. He referred not only to the large attendance and the in terest, but also to the spirit of giving which took possession of the people when the appeal was made to help the board

out of its financial difficulties.

The gifts which poured in last night vere supplemented by further donations morning, and the total of the pledger and contributions reached about \$107,00 Among the contributors this morning was Mrs. Bulkiey, wife of ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkley, for \$1,000, and Mrs. C. P. Turner, of Philadelphia, formerly of Hartford for a like amount. President J. M. Allen, of the Steam Botler Insurance Company, contributed \$500. President Capen said:

"The ninety-second annual meeting which is now closing will be remembered, I believe, as the greatest we have ever held. We met under an awful shadow, caused by our intense fear for the safety of our beloved Miss Ellen Stone, still in the hands of the brigands. This has given of our beloved Miss Ellen Stone, still in the hands of the brigands. This has given tenderness and sympathy throughout all our associations. Last night we saw, perhaps, as never before, God's power, when he came, and, by a series of peculiar providences, having to do with many minds of men widely scattered, led to the payment of our debt. It was a wonderful scene which can never be effaced in the memory of those who were permitted to be present. We have enterd the new century with the debt cleared away, and ready, under God's leadership, for larger things in missions. The \$1,000,000 a year to carry on our work is not, we will believe, now very far away."

One of the \$1,000 contributions this morning was from Judge Orrin H. Ingraham, of Eau Claire, Wis., who also offered to be one of ten to give the balance of the money for the ransom of Mrs. Stone. A resolution carrying salutations to Judge Nathaniel Shipman, of the United States Court, was adopted. The judge sustained a paralytic stroke about a week ago, and he is still confined to his bed. Addresses were made by a number of missionaries who are about to start for their fields.

The following were elected members of

is, ne following were elected members of Prudentla! Committee: W. W. Jor-, D. D., Clinton, Mass.; Elijah Horr, D., Boston; Charles A. Hopkins, Worgr, Mass.; William H. Davis, D. D., Stield Mass. Resolutions expressing D. D., Boston; Charles A. Hopkins, W. cester, Mass.; William H. Davis, D. Pittsfield, Mass. Resolutions express the thanks of the board to the local comittee and others were adopted.

#### A STATE DEPARTMENT HISTORY A Complete Narrative Compiled by

#### Chief Clerk Michael. A brief history of the State Depart-nent has just been compiled by Col. William H. Michael, Chief Clerk, narrating

many interesting facts concerning this branch of the Government. Since the establishment of the Government there have been thirty-seven Sec retaries of State. Two of these, Daniel Webster and James G. Blaine, served under two different Administrations, making thirty-five different individuals who have actually occupied the place as regularly commissioned Secretaries, have been seventeen ad interim taries, two of whom, William Hunter, Chief Clerk, and Mr. William F. Wharton, Assistant Secretary, occupied the place

Assistant Secretary, occupied the place under different administrations. Of the thirty-five Secretaries but four are living at this time-Foster, Olney, Day, and Hay. Of those appointed ad interim Secretary, two were Secretaries of War, five Attorneys General, six chief clerks, one Secretary of the Navy, three Assistant Secretary of the Navy, three Assistant Secretary. Two ad interim Secretaries, Timothy Pickering and Abel P. Upshur, were subsequently elevated to the position of Secretary. A number of Secretaries were continued for longer or shorter periods from one Administration to another in order to meet the convenience of the incoming Administration.

The present consular service is composed of thirty-nine consulates general, 255 consulates, and twenty-three commercial agencies, employing about 1,100 per-256 consulates, and twenty-three commer-cial agencies, employing about 1,100 per-sons, making a total in the diplomatic and consular service of about 1,200 per-sons. The supervision and direction of this force devolves upon the Department of State, and the necessary correspond-ence by mail and cable with such an army engaged in safeguarding and ad-vancing American interests abroad natu-rally entsils burdensome work on a de-partmental force of ninety-nine people.

# IN FEAR OF RECIPROCITY.

## The Louisiana Sugar Growers Op-

pose Any Concessions to Cuba. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 11.-The Louisi na Sugar Planters' Association has delared unmistakably that it views with alarm the increasing talk of reciprocity treaties with Cuba and other sugar producing countries.

"Any such concessions," say the resolutions, "will ruin both the cane and beet sugar industries of the United States. the entering wedge of free trade. There-

"Resolved, That our Senators and Repesentatives in Congress be and are hereby requested to use their efforts in venting any legislation inimical to the ane and beet industry of this country. In discussing the resolutions a number of the speakers acknowledged that the reciprocity sentiment was very strong even in Louisiana, and attributed it to the fact that the New Orleans foundries had sold more machinery to Cuban sugar planters, and to the fact that many Southern investors had placed money in Cuba. It was the consensus of opinion of the association that only by a co-operation of the sugar and beet interests could reciprocity be beaten and it was decided to forward the resolutions to the beet sugar organizations in the West and endeavor to secure co-operation of them to defeat of the speakers acknowledged that the to secure co-operation of them to defeat

## The British Fing in America.

The British Flag in America.

To the Eritor of the times I have recently returned from England, and while there I was very much pleased to see so many American flags flying in the various seaports, but more especially in London, where they are indeed plentiful. This, I think, speaks well for English toleration. But I could not help thinking how badly we treat the British flag in this country, which we are proud to call the land of liberty. We know that an Englishman dare not show his country's flag on the street for five minutes before it is hauled down and torn to pieces, and he himself is badly beaten and half killed for daring to show it. Now, sir, I would like you to inform me whether the British flag is really allowed to fly in this land of freedom or not, and if not, what is the reason, for I have never seen it anywhere yet.

Washington, Oct. 18.

[Our correspondent may never have

[Our correspondent may never have seen the British flag displayed on Ameri-can soil, but if so it is hard to understand how he could have seen it hauled down and torn into shreds. He is not, we fear, a great traveler-even in Washington-for a very slight investigation would have shown him many British ensigns at half mast for President Me-Kinley—the same ensigns which on other occasions have flown at full mast in sympathy with American patriotic celebrations. His idea that any American mob would molest a British flag displayed in an American city is as absurd as that the same mob would be permitted to insult or ill-treat its owner. The very thought is an affront to the country.]

#### Absentee Testimony. (From the Chicago Chronicle.)

The Massachusetts furnishes almost as many witnesses against Schley as the New York. Both ships were "absent" at the time when the commodore was smashing the Spanish squadron at Santiago. The New York was at Siboney for the purpose of giving Sampson an opportunity to apologize to General Shafter for not co-operating with him in his assault upon the city. The Massachusetts was at Guantanamo taking on coal. The absentee heroes of these sanguinary exploits are the ones on whom the department clique relies for evidence to break down Schley's record as a victorious commander.

#### LATE LEGAL DECISIONS

Where, in a game of poker, money is

hrough a trick or through fraud, the Supreme Court of Washington, in the case of State vs. Skilbrick 66 Pac. Rep. 55), holds that the party so obtaining the money is guilty of larceny. In other the money is guilty of larceny. In other words, the Supreme Court of Washington will take cognizance of cheating at cards, and will punish the person conducting a fraudulent game. The question arose can the following facts: Thomas Daley, a country boy, while in the city of Seattle, was met by a stranger named Andrew Samson. After some conversation about Wisconsin, where Daley had once resided, and where Samson also claimed to have lived, they went to a saloon and began a game of poker with two other men. On one deal the cards were "stacked," so that one man held four tens, Daley four queens, and a third man four kings. Samson's hand, being of no value, he threw it aside, and after persuading Daley to show him his hand advised him to bet all he could. When the money, amounting to \$61, was all on the table and the cards displayed, Samson grabbed the money and the man with the four kings took it from him. All then separated, and Daley procured the arrest of the men on the ground of larceny. On the trial the defence was that the crime of larceny was not established because Daley engaged in the same of cards to win or lose, and allowed his money to be taken from the table without objection, as he had lout the bet. But the court held that the defendants were guilty, saying in part. "There can be no other concluords, the Supreme Court of Washington to win or lose, and allowed his money to be taken from the table without objection, as he had lost the bet. But the court held that the defendants were guilty, saying in part: "There can be no other conclusion from the evidence in the case than that Hilger. Samson, and the appellant, Skilbrick, were confederates; that the game was a dishonest game: that Daley had no chance of winning; that the confederates knew what Daley had in his hand, and that there was no element of chance for them in the game. \* \* When Daley placed his money on the hazard of the cards, he did not intend to part with the title unless it was fairly won by his opponents. When Samson, Hilger, and Skilbrick knew, before the cards were dealt, or afterward by discovery, that Daley was to lose his money through their manipulations, and where they induced him into the game, and one of them, by telling him he had the best hand, persuaded him to place his money on the table, for the purpose of obtaining his money, as they evidently did in this case, it was as much larceny as though they had induced him to lay his money on the table for them to examine, and then had taken it by some sleight-of-hand performance which Daley did not understand, or by force under his protest." In an action on an accident insucance

policy, the insurance company sought to avoid payment on the ground that the insured had committed suicide. It was shown that for some time prior to his shown that for some time prior to his death, which was the result of his failing or jumping from a train, the assured had been in straitened financial circumstances; that his house, which was mortgaged, and his personal property, which had been seized on execution, were about to be sold; that he had just before been making strenuous efforts to horrow money to tide him over his distress, but had failed; that he had forged a mortgage and the certificate of acknowledgment thereof, on which he had made an attempt to borrow money; that he had a year before borrowed money upon faise representations in regard to the freedom of his property from encumbrances; that he was being threatened with prosecution for these offences, and that just before his death he had been making efforts to secure as much accident insurance as possible in addition to that which he was then carrying, and had succeeded in effecting enough to make in all \$15,000. But on the other hand it was shown that he was a man of sanguine temperament; that he had been accustomed to keep considerable insurance upon his life and against accidents, that he had four daughters who were dependent upon him for support, and that after his death his property gold for enough to pay off all his debts. At the time of his death he was returning home from an ineffectual effort to raise money to save his home and personal property from forced sale.

He was last seen before his injury upon the platform of the car on which he was death, which was the result of his failing rom forced sale.

He was last seen before his injury upon
he platform of the car on which he was
iding, and not long afterward was found
by the side of the track, mortally injured. riding, and not long afterward was found by the side of the track, mortally injured. On these facts Judge Severns, of the United States Circuit Court, said: "No doubt these circumstances, taken together, were all calculated to excite grave suspicion that the assured had thrown himself from the train with intent to destroy himself, but they were by no means conclusive, nor did they so clearly demonstrate that conclusion as to reuned the fluding of the jury that it must be X. Taking into account, in connection with all the circumstances above enumerated, the common instinct of mankind to hold on to life, and his strong affection for his daughters, and his earnest purpose, to that the death of the assured was accidental and not purposed. \* \* The legal presumption was against the fact of succide and the burden of propol was upon

suicide, and the burden of proof was upon the insurer." (Fidelity & Casualty Co. vs Freeman, 109 Fed. Rep., 847.) A statute in Alabama providing that it shall be a criminal offence to obtain board by fraud or misrepresentation from or boarding house, is held by the Suprems Court of that State, in the case of Chaun-cey vs. State (30 S. Rep., 400), to be con-

on was against the fact of

A transaction in a "bucket shop" conisting of fictitious contracts of sale purchase for future delivery of stocks. purchase for future delivery of stocks, grain, provisions, etc. with the intention that there should be no delivery, but a settlement by paying the difference of prices, is held by the United States Circuit Court of Indiana, in the case of Boyce vs. O'Dell Commission Company (10 Fed. Rep., 198), not to constitute a game, within the meaning of a statute providing that a person betting on a game, and losing any money thereon, and paying the same, may recover it by action.

In Maine a widow does not take as heir from her deceased husband, but as widew, according to the Supreme Court, in the case of Yolder vs. Yolder (# Att. Rep., 1959).

The terms "cash surrender value," and "full cash surrender value," as used in a life insurance policy, are held by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in the case of Bryant vs. Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company (199 Fed. Rep., 748), to mean the same thing.

In an action against a railroad company for an alleged wrongful ejection, the Su-preme Court of Alabama, in the case of McGhee vs. Eashin (3) So. Rep., 367), holds that evidence that the conductor used abusive and insulting language to the party elected while he was re-entering the train is admissible as part of the res gestae.

Where the schedule of a bankrupt described a Judgment debtor as George Liesman, and his real name was George Liesum, the City Court of New York, in the case of Liesum vs. Kraus (71 N. Y. Supp., 1622), holds that the bankrupt's discharge did not release the debt as against George Liesum.

Where growing timber is sold, the St preme Court of Maine, in the case of Swerson vs. Shores (@ Atl. Rep., 1051). holds that it remains an incident of real property so long as it is uncut, but when cut it becomes personalty.

A State has no power to exact a license fee for the operation of a ferry for the transfer of railroad cars across a navigatransfer of railroad cars across a naviga-ble river between a point within such State and a point in another State, holds Judge Humphrey, of the United States District Court, in the case of St. Clair County Interstate Car Transfer Company (128 Fed. Rep., '41), where the corporation owning and operating such forry is a citi-zen and resident of the latter State, and the vessels employed have their situs in such State for the purposes of taxation, and the only property of the company within the State seeking to impose the B-cense consists of its landing place and facilities.

A judgment rendered in an action on coupons from municipal bends, adjudging the bends void, is held by Judge Hum-phrey, of the United States District Court, Illinois, in the case of Corilss vs. Pulaski